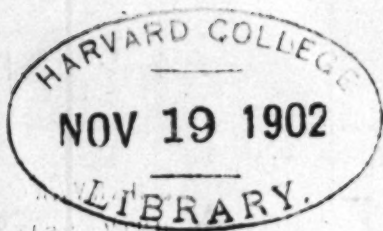


A N
A C C O U N T
Of the Present
W A R

Between the
VENETIANS & TURK;
WITH THE
STATE of *CANDIE:*
(In a Letter to the King,
from *Venice.*)

By the
EARL of CASTLEMAINE.

L O N D O N,
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Prof. A. C. Coolidge

TO THE
KING.

Gracious Sovereign,

I Sent Your Majesty this Account at my Return from Candie, emboldened by the Orders You were pleased to give me (when

A 3 I

The Epistle

I left England) to acquaint You with all I found New abroad; and this I could by no means call Old, seeing to me the Cause and Progress of the War was altogether unknown. From You (Great Sir) it had a gracious Acceptance, and from You again it begs Reception, since by Your Commands it is now made Publique:

Dedicatory.

*lique : Nor will Your
People be unwilling to
bear how miraculously
Christendom is De-
fended against the Com-
mon Enemy of our
Faith and Peace.*

*This is that Man of
Sin that exalteth him-
self against all that is
called God ; and that
great Leviathan, whose
Teeth are thought so
terrible ; yet in his*

A 4 Nostrils

The Epistle

*Nostrils there is fix'd
a Hook: For certainly
never did Providence
more plainly appear,
then in giving Bounds
to this Monster at
Sea, where had he been
but ordinarily Victori-
ous, with terrour he had
appeared at their Doors,
to whom now his Name
is hardly known.*

*Tis in the Deep he
has seen Gods Won-
ders,*

Dedicatory.

ders, and where he never had the least Success, though that be the Grand Argument of his Belief and Doctrine.

That Memorable Battel of Lepanto made him then know, That our United Force could stop his Fury; But now the Victories at Fogies, Nixia, and the Dardanels, have appa-

The Epistle

*apparently proclaim'd
his weakness, and that
the Venetians them-
selves are more then
Match for him.*

*'Tis past my reach
(Sacred Sir) to find in
Humane Reason how
Men so approvedly
Stout as these Infidels
are, and not unacquain-
ted with Maritime
Affairs, should always
so degenerate at Sea, as
to*

Dedicatory.

to seem contemptible to
half their Number,
who have no extraordi-
nary Traffique to make
them more Experienc'd
then themselves: Nay,
which is yet more won-
derful, Why should the
Apostates that command
these Ships (who were,
whilst Christians, admi-
red for their Valour and
Conduct) turn presently
inconsiderable, as if
with

The Epistle

with their Faith they became Bankrupts of their Natural Talents too!

*The Pyrats of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, do far excell all other Turks in Vessels; nor put they one scarce out whose Officers are not Renegads, of eminence in their respective Professions, and drawn thither by the great assurance of Gain
and*

Dedicatory.

*and Profit. Yet about
Ten Years since, Sixteen
of the best of these
(sent as Auxiliaries
to Constantinople)
were ruined by Lazaro
Mocinigo (that thrice
worthy General) with
the Armata Sottile, his
Fleet at Oars only:
when as one Ship of
the Republics has in
a dead Calm destroy'd
as many of the Ene-
mies*

The Epistle

*mies Gallies, as he had
then to oppose these Ro-
vers.*

*Nothing (Mighty
Prince) but this Chri-
stian State could ever
Parallel You, who
have a Puissant Foe
now on Your Hands,
and yet no noise of
Drums within Your
Streets : Your Enemy
must be acknowledg'd
also much to resemble
theirs,*

Dedicatory.

theirs, in commencing a War when 'twas least expected, and presently forc'd to seek means of avoiding Fighting and Encounters.

May You then Both be for ever Victorious, as hitherto in all Engagements You have been ; For as Religion compels me to wish the one, so the Laws of God and Man obliges me

The Epistle, &c.
*me to the other, as bearing
the indelible Character of*

**Your Majesties faithful
and most obedient**

London,
May 23.
1666.

Subject,

CASTLEMAINE.

Reader,

7 You have here a very exact Map of *Candie* (considering the bigness) with all its remarkable Places and Fortifications, and also the manner how the *Turks* Attaqu'd it two several times. First on the East and South sides of the Town, Anno 1648. Secondly (because they found those places strong) on the West, in 1649. And lest you should confound the one with the other, there is a trick'd Line that passes between them. Nevertheless, you must know, That there was a Battery for a little while in the second Attaque against *St. Demetrius* Fort, as you may see farther in the Explanation of the Map. And if all the Figures in it be not successively set down, you must impute it to the Gravers mistaking my Directions: yet, they will be sufficient to shew each Particular. If you think fit carefully to peruse the Map, and its Explanation, you will find it much conduce to the History of the Siege. Remember also, that the part of *New-Candie* in the East corner of the Map, is part of the New Town which the *Turks* have built, and where they now lye closely Believing *Candie*, having transferred their Leaguer from their Tents to this walled Town, which is commodious enough, and reasonably well built.

The Explanation of the Map of Candie. Th

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A <i>The Castle to defend the Port.</i>
 B <i>The Port.</i>
 C <i>The Arsenal, or Storehouse to make and repair the Gallies.</i>
 D <i>The Gate Sabionera.</i>
 E <i>The Gate St. George.</i>
 F <i>The Gate Jesus.</i>
 G <i>The Gate Panigra.</i>
 H <i>The Gate St. Andrea.</i>
 I <i>The Gate Tramatta.</i>
 K <i>The Gate of the Mole.</i>
 L <i>The Bulwark Sabionera.</i>
 M <i>Bulwark Vitturi.</i>
 N <i>Bulwark Jesu.</i>
 O <i>Bulwark Martinengo.</i>
 P <i>Bulwark Bettelem.</i>
 Q <i>Bulwark Panigra.</i>
 R <i>Bulwark St. Andrea.</i>
 S <i>Mount of Sabionera.</i>
 T <i>M. of Vitturi.</i>
 V <i>M. of Martinengo.</i></p> | <p>6 <i>Mocenigo.</i>
 7 <i>Panigra.</i>
 8 <i>Revelin St. Niccolò</i>
 9 <i>Rev. Bettelem.</i>
 10 <i>Half Moon Mocenigo.</i>
 11 <i>Rev. Panigra.</i>
 12 <i>Rev. St. Spirito.</i>
 13 <i>Redoubt St. Andrew</i>
 <hr/> 30 <i>The Turks Quarter in both the Attagues.</i>
 <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">The first Attaque;
1648.</p> 31 <i>Battery against the Port.</i>
 32 <i>Battery against the City, Bulwark Vitturi, Jesus, and St. Demetrius Fort.</i>
 33 <i>Batt. against St. Mary, and Martinengo, after removed to 34.</i>
 35 <i>Batt. against Palma, and Vitturi, after removed to 36.</i>
 37 <i>Batt. that made the Breach in St. Demetrius.</i></p> |
|--|--|

Out-Works.

- 2** *Fort St. Demetrius.*
3 *Crepa Core.*
4 *Palma.*
5 *St. Maria.*

The

The Palma was taken, and in it a Battery raised against Crepa Core.

There was a Battery raised on the Counterscarp which made the great Breach in Martinengo.

13 The Approaches of Cuffaim Bassa Chief Commander.

14 The Approaches of Assan Bassa.

Breaches made by Mines were in Palma, S. Mary, Jesus, S. Demetrius, and Martinengo.

In Jesu 5 Mines were Sprung, and 9 countermined; the breach was 54 Italian paces.

In Martinengo 7 were Sprung, and 8 countermined; the Breach was 84 Italian paces. This place was taken by the Turks, and maintained for seven hours.

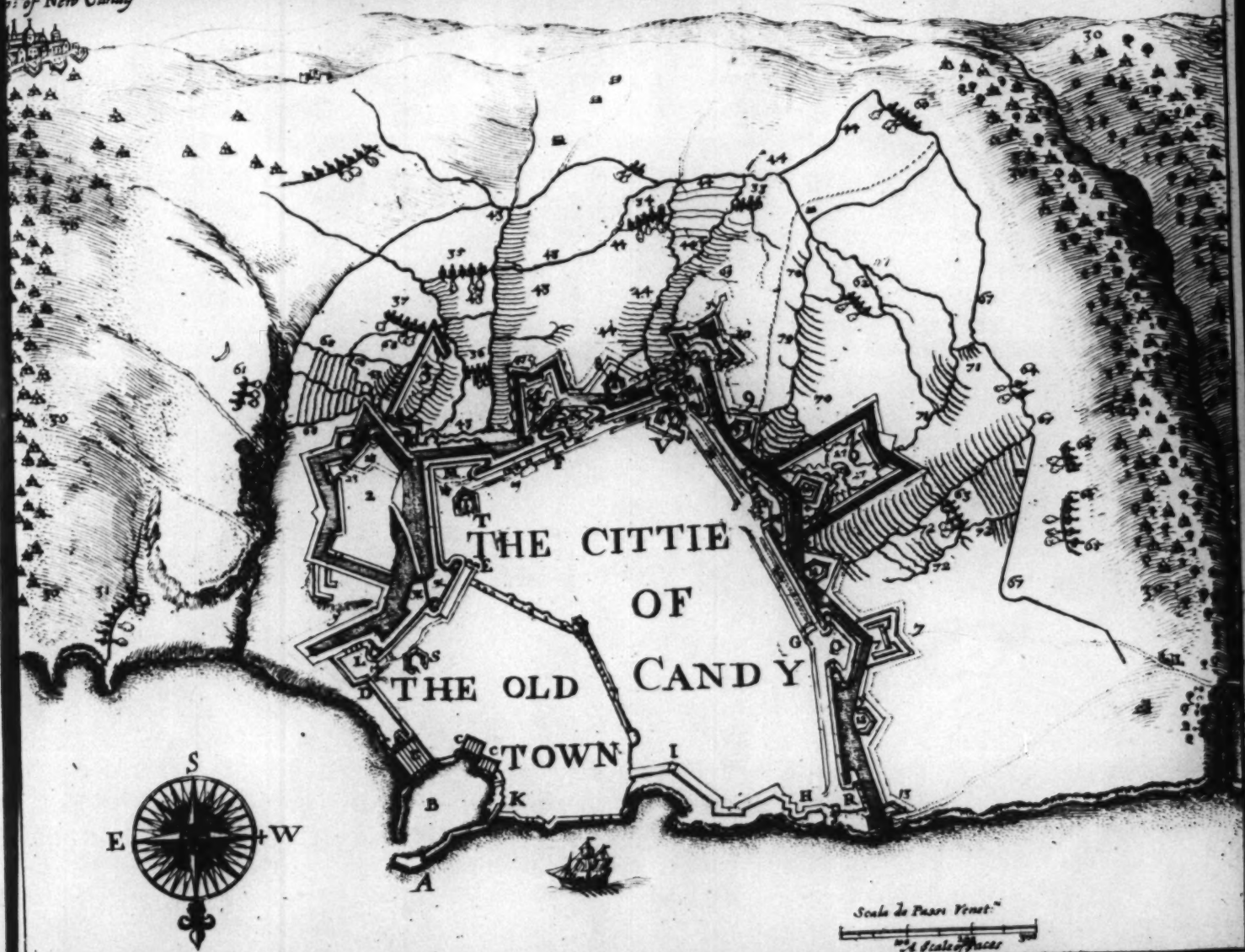
The second Attaque was on the West side of the Town (as the former was on the East and South): This began Aug. 20. 1649. and ended Octob. 6. following; and is distinguish'd from the first by a prick'd line between them. The Batteries in this Storm were against Mocenigo's Out-work, Bettelem, and Panigra: These
63 Batteries are mark'd with Figures, 62, 63,
65 64, 65, 66.

There was in this Attaque also a Battery against S. Demetrius, (marked with fig. 61.) but being repulsed there, the chief fury of the Turks was during the Attaque against Mocenigo's Out-work, which they took thrice, but were driven out again with great loss of Men, and eight Banners.

68 *The Approaches of that Assault against S. De
metrius.*

70, 71, 72 *The several Approaches on the West side
in this Assault.*

of New Candy



W. H. L. J. 1700.

Scala de Passi Venet.
4 Stadia Passi





May it please Your Majesty;

THE Kingdom of
Candie, since the
 taking of *Rhodes* and *Cy-*
prus, has ever been the aim
 of the Ottoman Empe-
 rours, to the end (the Chri-
 stians having no harbour
 B in

(2)

in the East) they might fall upon the West with all security and ease.

In the year 1645. (when the whole Christian World was at odds) *Ibrahim*, the Father of the present Monarch began this War, who in the depth of a long Peace unexpectedly set upon the Venetians, and made this the pretence of his Quarrel :

It seems in their former Agreement (among many other Articles) the Republique did engage not to give shelter to the Knights

(3)

Knights of *Malta* in any of their Ports or Havens. In 1644. it hapned that the Gallies of the Order took a Sultana, who with three Millions of Crowns was going to pay her Vows at *Mecha* : These making homeward with this great Booty, were constrained either for want of good weather, or water, by stealth to strike into a by-Port of *Candie* ; where (having put on Shore some Horses they had got) after Refreshment they safely returned to their own Isle.

B 2

The

(4)

The year following the Turk provided a Fleet (in great and small) of 460 Sail, protesting to the Senates Embassadour it was for *Malta* ; but when they had pass'd by, neer as far as *Sapienza*, they again tack't about, and without the least Declaration of War, landed Sixty thousand Men, which presently fate down before *Canea*. The Republicque being in this manner surpris'd, provided for their defence as fast as they could ; yet before their Courage was

was awak'd they lost the whole Kingdom, except the Metropolis *Candia*, and three adjoining Insulets (of much value for their Ports) *viz. Carabusa, Spina longa, and Suda*. This prosperous Success made then the Grand Signior own the War, laying openly the sheltering the *Malteses* to the charge of the Senate; but had he received any check at the first, 'twas privately decreed (to satisfy the *Venetians*) that the Captain Bassa should lose his Head, as if the design

had been his Capriccio, without the least order for it.

After the taking of *Canèa* and *Rhetimo*, they soon became Masters of the Field, and in 1648. began the Siege of *Candie*, making then so furious an Onset, that they entered the Breach, and for seven hours were within the Town; but the Valour of the Defendents beat them out again with infinite loss and damage. In *Anno* 49. they made another Assault, which proving vain, they have

have now left off for ever the thought of winning the place by Storm.

On a rising Ground (where formerly the Enemy pitch'd their Tents) near three Miles from the Old, they have built another Town, which is called *New-Candie*; here resides the *Bassa*, and here have they fortified themselves, blocking up the City, so that there's now no Commerce but by Sea, which sends yet plenty of all things that can be requisite or needful.

If the Turk were prosperous here , he had not the like Success in *Dalmatia* ; for this being neerer home, the *Venetians* so got the start, that they not only preserv'd their own, but took whatever they design'd, still beating all Supplies, though thrice exceeding theirs in number. Of 46 places taken, none was preserv'd but *Clissa* ; the rest they have destroyed, leaving waste in bredth at least fifty miles, and so along even to the Confines of *Albania*. The Towns
upon

upon the Shore (*Zara, Sebenico, Trau, Spalato, Almiffa, Cataro, and Budoa,*) being a defence for the Gulph, they keep (as before) well Fortified: Nor has the *Turk* on the Seaside but *Narento*, and *Castelnuovo*, both which are so shut up with the Gallies there on purpose attending, that they are able by *Pyracie* to do no harm at all.

When the War here began, part of the *Morlacks* (who are *Croats*, or *Dalmatins*, but so called from
the

the Hills where they lived) revolted from the Sultan, and threw themselves into the Protection of the Republique : These, though kindly received, do not inhabit the Towns, either out of fear they may again fall off, or by reason that having store of Cattle, they could not attend them with such commodity and ease. Their dwelling then is under the walls of the Strong Places, where they build Huts ; and here being well defended, they lye secure , enjoying the advantage

advantage of the Fields ;
 and besides, whenever they
 please they can make their
 plundering Excursions in-
 to the Enemy's Country.
 Against these the *Turks*
 bear a mortal hatred, at no
 time giving Quarter, un-
 less it be to put them to
 new pains and torments.
 Never were people more a-
 gile and strong of Body, or
 that could suffer hardship
 with more patience than
 they ; and yet for all these
 innate Virtues, they can-
 not be made Souldiers, (I
 mean the major part) since
 no

no Art will Reduce them to the exact Rule of Martial Discipline: the greatest good they are now fit for is to do harm, which commonly happens, they daily running out in headless Troops, and often returning home with Cattle, Slaves, and other useful Booty.

In their Sea-affairs the Republique is so Triumphant, that were the particulars at large writ, 'twould seem it may be far more fabulous then true. 'Twas long after the War
broke

broke out before the Navies met, the *Venetians* being loth to hazard a Fight, which had they once lost, and the *Turks* become Masters of the *Mediterranean*, the destruction of them, and of *Christendom* too, perchance must have also followed. The first business then of their Fleet was to furnish their Maritime Towns with Men and Necessaries; and by doing this they had many private Encounters, in which having still the better, it gave them such heart
and

and vigour , that since the year 47. they got many famous Victories, and by them are become so terrible now , that (unless it happen by chance) 'tis impossible to meet with the Enemy's Fleet abroad.

In the beginning of the War the Republique was at a great expence , their Officers affirming, That for the first four years they spent neer thirty Millions of Pistols, which is above twenty of our *Sterling* money : And this may possibly be true ; for never was
Army

Army more duly paid ;
 which caused the best
 Souldiers from all Parts e-
 ven to make Friends to be
 in their Service. The Rates
 are still the same ; but
 (through their wants by
 the length of this contest)
 the Payment is thought so
 bad , that at present few
 come, unless they are Spi-
 rited, as Planters are sent
 to the *Indies*. Seventeen
 thousand (within a little
 either under or over) are
 the number of those in
 this Service ; for in the
 Kingdom of *Candie* there
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 either under or over) are
 the number of those in
 this Service ; for in the
 Kingdom of *Candie* there
 are

are not above 6000 in pay, 1000 more there are in their other fortified Islands, in the Garrisons of *Dalmatia* 4000 (besides a Regiment which the Pope maintains at his Charge); and lastly, in the Armata they keep about 6000 more. Thirty six Livres a Month is the Contract with the Common-Soldier, and this to be reckoned according to the Standard of the place where they are, which makes the income different; for 36 Livres in *Candie* amount
not

not to above 3 Reals, but in the Army they are equal to 4^r, or eighteen shillings. Of this, in *Candie* the Soldier receives 6 s. 9 d. *per mensem*, and 16 ounces of Bisquet a day, and in Clothes to the value of 15 or 20 s. a year. In the *Armata* to each is paid only 4 s. 6 d. a Month, and the like allowance of Bisquet as afore: and after they have satisfied for their Armes they imbezil, if any thing remains, their Credit is own'd, which presently the poor wretches sell for

C

five

five or six in the hundred. Yet these last are thought to fare the best, by reason their Duty is easier ; (for those of the City mount the Guard every second Night) and besides, are more in the way of pilfering, and of sometimes getting Prizes.

The Allowance to their Officers is very different also : for the *Tramontans*, or Forreigners (to encourage their coming) have far more then what they give the *Italians* ; and the pay of both is reckoned by

(19)

by Ducats, which may be
valued at 3 s. 9 d. apiece.

Italians are thus paid per mensem.

Duc.

To a	{	Colonel—	100	} To each of these is a low'd also the pay of 3 Common- Souldiers.
		Lt. Colonel—	080	
		Major—	060	
		Captain—	040	
		Lieutenants they have none.		
		Ensigne—	020	
		Serjeant—	010	
		Corporal—	006 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Strangers are thus paid.

Duc.

To a	{	Colonel ———	150	
		Lieut. Colonel		} each—100
		Major ———		
		Captain—		
		Lieutenant ———	050	
		Ensigne ———	030	
		Serjeant ———	015	
		Corporal ———	010	

C 2

Besides,

Besides, in every *Tramontane* Regiment there is the *Stato Colonello* allowed, which is 200 Ducats a Month; and this to Regalé his Lieutenant and Major, who commonly have a share, though herein he may do as he please.

Every Captain also has *Capo Soldi*, which is about 6 d. a Head to an *Italian* a Month, and 12 d. to a Stranger, for as many as they have in their Company. This Money they may convert to their own use, but the institution
was

was to distribute it according to their discretion amongst those that did well deserve.

The Reformado's have half the pay of their former Office : And for the Horse, they are not 500 in all, each of which have 16, the Cornet 40, the Lieutenant 60, and the Captain 120 Ducats a Month, with some other Accidental perquisites.

That which these Officers do duly receive for their monthly Subsistence, is the bread, and about a

third of the *Italian* pay ;
 the rest is in Arrear for the
 greatest part ; and unless
 they can make good
 friends to the Cashier they
 must expect long , or sell
 this, as the hasty Common-
 Souldier did before them.

Concerning the Naval
 Force which they have, it
 consists of three sorts of
 Vessels, *viz.* of Galliaffes,
 Gallies, and Ships.

A Galliasse is a Machine
 of wonderful advantage in
 these Inland Seas, being a
 Gally in respect of its Oars,
 & yet resembling a Ship in
 its

its strength and ornament. These the Republique (of all Christian Princes) alone use ; and though the *Turk* has many , yet he neither knows how to make them so good , nor to manage them with that dexterity the *Venetians* do. Five hundred Slaves and 300 Soldiers go to the well manning of one of these, which (being ever the destroyer of Gallies) in a Calm will be too hard for a Ship ; but if the wind blows, the Ship is reckoned to have far the greater advantage.

Of these there are constantly fix in the Fleet.

For Gallies, there are in *Dalmatia* five ; one in *Corfu*, and the like in *Candie* to be employ'd about Dispatches ; and in the *Armata* 24 , each of which, one with another , carry 180 Slaves, and about 100 or 120 Souldiers. Of Slaves in their Fleet there are neer 8000, consisting of *Turks* , of Christians condemned, or of miserable people that sell themselves for about 5 *l.* to the end of the War. These
last

last have 4 s. 6 d. a Month, and are not put into chains as the rest. The daily provision for all is 18 ounces of Bisquet, a little Rice and Oil, and perchance a coarse Shirt and Drawers in the year.

Of great Ships the *Venetians* maintained about 25 formerly, and 16 now, amongst which there are but 5 of their own, the rest hired; for they find it less chargeable, or at least freer from trouble, to be at a certainty, and that without hazard, then to lye liable
to

to the Couſenage of Officers, which all Commonwealths are ſubject to : and were it poſſible to find Gallies and Galliaſſes, they would doubtleſs agree for them after the ſame manner alſo.

The Rate they pay for Ships is 1650 Ducats a Month, which comes to about 305 *l. Engliſh* : For this the Captain is bound to keep 60 Sailers, and to obey all Commands of the General, as if the Veſſel wholly belonged to the Republique.

The

The Ships which they have of their own are those they take in War ; and when there are many they sell most of them, preserving still a few to be a perpetual Remembrance in the Eyes of all , of their remarkable Valour and Bravery.

This is the whole number of their Navy ; and with this they so affright the *Turk*, that now , on purpose to engage , he dares not appear ; and should he set to Sea 200 of the best Vessels he could get,

get, they would not only
 attaque him, but be all
 more assured of a Victory
 then the odds of two to
 one can give a sober
 Gamester. To demon-
 strate then the Courage of
 these, and the fear of the
 other, nothing can better
 do it then what hapned in
 the year 53. For at that
 time *Fosculo* (the *Venetian*
 General) with the like
 Fleet, strengthened with a
 few more Ships, drove in-
 to the Harbour of *Rhodes*
 8 Galliaffes, 80 Gallies,
 and 64 Men of War; and
 though

though he used all possible means to provoke them to fight, yet nothing could draw them to it. This made the Admiral of *Malta* declare, That he look'd upon that Action as greater then all the Victories they had lately got; for then the Chance of War (he urged) was only contrary; but by this their cowardise the *Turks* confest themselves now fully overcome and vanquished.

Moreover, it must needs be wonderful, that the Great *Turk* and his should
lose

lose of all sorts above 2000 Sail, and yet they never took but a Gally of the Republicques, and one poor Pink of Victuals. Nor has the *Venetian* lost by the accidents of Fire and Storm 30 more, though now the War hath been of so many years continuance.

I had almost forgot to acquaint Your Majesty, That the Knights of *Malta* have yearly (till their now joining with the *French* at *Gigery*) assisted this State with 7 Gallies, which is the usual number they ever keep.

keep. Yet though these Christian Heroes be as brave as the Swords they wear, the *Venetian* Fleet are no ways fond of the help; and this, I suppose, proceeds from their being Match enough for the aw'd Enemy themselves; and besides, they think the Knights are never backward in the Plunder, when as sometimes in Service they will dispute the Generalissimo's Orders, and make their own Admiral Judge whether the Action be safe and fit.

That

That which the Armata now does (the *Turk* being thus terrified) is to rove about the *Archipelago*, exacting Tribute of the Isles, and watching for Gallies that hover up and down, as also for the Caravans of *Ægypt* and *Asia*, which often they light upon, to the infinite enrichment of the *Grandees*, and to some benefit also even of the smaller fry.

The Islands here are all small, and many in number; nor can they be but poor, seeing (besides their
loss

loss by petty Robberies on both sides) they now pay a constant Tribute to the *Venetians* also. These receive of them about 150000 Crowns *per Annum*: But the *Turk* is content with less, as not willing wholly to destroy his Subjects, which at present he cannot defend. Though the Republique thus Command in the *Ægean*, the Inhabitants think it not ill spent still to pay the Grand Signior something; and the reason is, because they know not how otherwise

D

to

to be out of danger of ruine by sudden Invasions, when the Christian Fleet is distant from them. Of all these Isles *Cerigo* and *Tino* are only Fortified by the Senate. Each of these has a small Fortrefs, which heretofore they thought fit to keep, that upon any occasion they might here have an assured Harbour of their own. Those that are Garrison'd by the *Turk* are *Tenedos*, *Lemnos*, *Mete-lin*, *Scio*, *Negropont*, *Lango*, and *Rhodes* ; for the rest, they are all open Tributaries

ries (as I said) to both : but in more awe of the Republic, because they are Masters at Sea. And this is a loss, or at least a dishonour (in not being able to protect their own) that the Infidels suffer for their beginning of the War.

The *Venetians* have often also hereabouts disbarqu'd, and taken several Towns and Forts ; yet not with an intention to keep them , or to go on with a Conquest , since they cannot spare Men for the first, and want a strong

Army for the other : but this they have done, either to demolish some Offensive Place , or to let the *Turks* see , they can Conquer on Land as well as on Sea ; or lastly, by the design of a new General to get Reputation, in shewing his Wit and Courage.

Though no great Prince had fewer Subjects then Your Majesty in this War, yet none had those that have done things of more note ; and herein each of Your three Mighty Kingdoms had some, that have
Served

Served well, and thereby gained much Honour and Reputation.

Amongst the *English* that Fought bravely, Captain *Thomas Middleton* (who had his Ship hired in the Service) did a most prodigious Action. It hapned that the Admiral, intending a Design about the *Dardanel*s, put *Middleton* in so desperate a place, that he was in danger from Land to be sunk at every Shot. He advised the Commander of it, and withal told him, That the peril of

D 3 him-

himself and Ship did not so much trouble him, as to be set where it was impossible for him to offend the Enemy. Having no answer, or at best a bad one, and seeing it could not prejudice the Fleet, he drew off a little the Vessel (his only Livelyhood) from the needless danger 'twas in. When the business was over, they dismiss him (in a Council of War) with the Title of Coward, and all the Souldiers being taken away, he was left only with some 50 *English*,
to

to return home, or whither else he pleased. He had not parted long from the Armata, but in a stark Calm met with 25 Sail, of which 18 were the best Gallies the Great *Turk* could make in all his Fleet. These crying out in derision, That they would eat *English* Beef for Dinner, fell upon him, wanting no assurance, being assisted with the stillness of the Air, and their own Strength and Number. But for all this confidence they miss'd their aim; for after a long

and sharp Encounter; the two Bassa's that Commanded were kill'd, with 1500 to accompany them; and besides the many that were wounded, the whole Squadron was so shatter'd, that they had hardly Oars to get off, and were all unfit to Serve, at least for that year. The Captain had neither Wind; Sails, nor Tackle left to follow them; but with much ado he yet afterwards came safe to *Candie*, and there presented to the General a whole Tun of salted Heads
of

of those he had killed in their often boarding. His Excellency was astonished at the thing, and after all the careffes imaginable, he acquainted the Senate with it, who with universal consent Ordered him a Chain and Medal of Gold, as a Testimony of their high Esteem, and his own commendable Valour. *Middleton* afterwards died on his Journey home, leaving a Son who Commands here a Ship, and is very well esteem'd by all the Nobility for his Resolution and Conduct. About

About the first of the War Captain *George Scot* of *Fife* brought also a Ship to the Fleet : He was so skilful in Gunnery, that he could not only kill a single Man with his Cannon, but would also dismount any Piece that offended the Christians at the Siege of *Candie*. The Heads of the Armata had such a value for him, that he was usually admitted into their most privy Debates. He, when he advised them to an Enterprize, would always be the foremost in the dan-

danger ; and in this manner he did to his great Reputation at *Fogies*. The *Venetians* were there about 20 Ships, and by the Captains counsel determined in the Harbour to fire the Enemies Fleet, consisting of about 140 Sail. *Scot* entred first, though there was on each side a Castle to defend the Port. The Admiral with the rest followed ; but having begun their Design presently retir'd, fearing to be burnt themselves, especially seeing the Night drew on so fast :

fast : In the mean while the Captain had cast Anchor in the midst of the *Turks*, and plying them every way with his great Guns, so hindred the putting out of the Fire, that had the rest done what they ought (though already the damage was great) there would not have been (they say) so much as the least Mast left. Every body gave him over for lost ; but yet in the morning he was seen to return , not only with a *French* Pettach which the Master had forsaken,

faken, but also accompanied with a Gallias of the Enemies, and with one of the flaming Gallies too. He had a Son with him from the beginning, who at last was thought the better Engineer : but both, to the sorrow of all, sickned and died in the Service.

In the year 45. came Colonel *Brereton* hither, an *Irishman* by Birth and later Extraction, but originally of the *Cheshire* Family. He brought a Regiment from *Germany* with him,

him, and behaved himself so upon all occasions, in ordering Affairs, as well as in personal Valour, that they made him *Sargente Generale*, and thereby, in the vacancy, General of the Arms; which Charge also he should have absolutely received, had he not died (as lately he did) of a Feaver in *Candie*.

Great Sir, It is here to be remembred, That the Republick trusts no Gally or Galliasse (being of so easie a Conveyance, and thereby a bait for a needy Souldier)

Souldier) out of the hands of a Noble *Venetian*, who for such a slight thing cannot be imagined to hazard his so considerable Fortunes at home. On the other side, they never give the Command of the Souldiery to any of their own Gentlemen ; but all the Officers (except some few of their ordinary Subjects) from the highest to the lowest are hired Strangers. The reason is, That finding the *Roman* Republique (which they much imitate) was always endangered,
and

and in the end ruined by its own Nobilities too much knowledge in War, and interest with the Men at Arms , they strive to make their Statesmen and Overseers, leaving the executive part to the Soldiers of Fortune , whom Money has made their Servants : And moreover, by this gathering of Forreigners their People are not lessened, few of their own being lost , though in an overthrow the number of the Slain be great.

But 'tis not (*May it please*
Your

Your Majesty) for all this
 to be thought, they blind-
 ly leave all to the dispo-
 - sing of Strangers : for
 they reserve the directive
 Power to themselves ; and
 to that end chuse every
 three years a Captain Ge-
 neral, commonly a graver
 Senatour. then knowing
 Souldier. To him for the
 avoiding confusion and
 Parties (like to the old
 Dictators) is given the
 whole Authority of the
 Senate : He then advises
 with the *Capi di Guerra*
 (who are all also Gentle-
 E men)

men) *viz.* the Proveditore, the Captain Extraordinary of the Galliaffes, the like Officer of the Ships, with some others : and after he has heard their Opinions, absolutely determines himself : and then the General of the Arms in the best Military Order he conceives , executes his Commands and Will.

In this sort then do they ballance the Ambition of their own , in using them to advise and not to act ; and hereby can they check
the

the insolence of the Soldiers , in taking away all direction from them, and punishing the least grumbling with a severe Chastisement.

Thus (though in short) may be seen the manner of this War, which began through the *Turks* unsatiable avarice of getting *Candie* ; and without this, 'tis certain they can never be quiet in the *Levant*.

It is true , They have got the Kingdom (the *Venetians* without their Walls having not a foot
E 2 left);

left); yet are the *Turks* still frustrated in their aims, since they have no one Port to winter a Fleet in; and on the contrary, the Christians have here the same Harbours as formerly for their Navy or Free-booters, and more elsewhere than they had before the beginning of the Troubles.

The advantage the Enemy has now got, is hardly yet of greater consequence than the enjoyment of so much Ground, for which he has paid (besides infinite dis-

dishonour and losses) at least 400000 Men ; when as on the side of the Republicque there died not a fourth of this, though the Clime and Pestilence were great destroyers ; nor could the tenth of the loss be called their own and proper Subjects.

After all this stir, and purchase at so dear a rate, it is a most certain truth, The *Turks* are here now thus weak, that a sudden Recruit of 10000 Men would utterly beat them out of the Island : All peo-

ple do therefore wonder why it is not done: But some of the Reasons I find for it are these ensuing.

To get this Supply must be by the Aid of Forreign Princes, or by Levies made at their own Charge.

From Christian Allies the Force now required cannot be expected without Sollicitation and Embassies ; neither if this would obtain it, could it be done without the *Turks* having notice of it ; and doubtless thereupon would they send a Supply
to

to their own, by which, what so many Men at present can, twice the number perchance will be scarce then sufficient to perform, but more especially if afterwards (through some disgusts, or by their not being able to do what they came for) this friendly Succour should retire, the Republique will be left with a stronger Enemy on their hands, and so in a worse condition then before.

If it be expected the *Venetians* should do it them-

selves, I must answer, I
 verily believe they are
 not able, having run
 behind (as they say) so
 much in the beginning;
 But if at last, through pri-
 vate Contributions, they
 could for once make such
 a Levy, yet this their in-
 tention would be soon
 known, and most of the
 same Inconveniences fol-
 low: And thus if not a-
 ble to finish the Project
 (the *Turks* being en-
 creas'd) double the num-
 ber of those that now keep
 Garrison, must be hereafter
 requir-

requisite. Nor can it be but hard to maintain new comers, since through the poverty of the Publick they are forc'd to shuffle with the few that Serve.

So much does the exhausted yet cunning State fear over-briskly to engage this lazy Prince, lest Anger should raise him to that Life and Fire, which by experience his Natural Temper never can.

The most obvious and easie way now left with this little Supply to regain *Candie*, seemsto be, when
the

the *Barbary* Pyrats shall
 provoke *Christendom* to
 punish their Robberies, to
 take that opportunity of
 sending from their Coast
 20 Sail, which with a fair
 Wind in ten days will cer-
 tainly arrive at the Isle.
 The very sight of such an
 unexpected Succour will
 so amaze the *Turk*, that
 wise men think he will ca-
 pitulate and be gone; but
 no body doubts of the
 Success if they come to
 blows, since all his strength
 here amounts not to
 20000 good Men, which
 being

being in dismay by this unlook'd for help, cannot be able to resist the *Venetian* Army, both thus reinforced, and also assisted by 60000 Natives, who emboldened by the new Aid will undoubtedly be up in three days.

Notwithstanding this, they make no question at *Constantinople* of getting in the end the Place: for they well imagine how poor the *Publique* is, and that the report of not being able to keep touch with their *Militia*, has
done

done them such discredit, that scarce any now voluntarily come to their Service. They know too, that the Taxes are heavy on the *Venetian* Subjects, and hope thereby they may be moved through desperation to Rebel, it being impossible (they think) to feed them much longer with the expectation of Peace, which hitherto has made them bear their Load with such Quiet and Patience.

Moreover, the War, as it is now managed, costs
the

the Grand Signior little, the Island maintaining the Force he hath there ; and for the present havock at Sea, it commonly belongs to private Merchant-men ; and therefore he resolves to depend upon time, which as it brings change, so if it proves in the least unfortunate to the Republicque, he is certainly sure of his ends.

After this manner does he think to weary out the *Venetians*, and in fine force them to ask Peace, which he resolves not to grant, unless

unless it be bought with the surrendring of *Candie*, and its other remaining appendices.

The Senate being well convinc'd of this, a considerable part (as the Rich and the Old, who neither want, or are fit for Preferment) wish for an Accommodation on these Terms; for fearing the conclusion will be thus, they desire betimes to spare their own and Subjects Purses; but the Major part are still for War: And this is also thought to move them to it.

i. First,

1. First, The Gain the Men of Action make by the Trouble : For heretofore the Publique Treasury was to a Miracle full, and the Nobility poor ; now, on the contrary, by the Prizes yearly taken, by the advantage of Offices, and by often buying Debentures of the Souldiers for 6 *per Cent.* the Particulars are all rich, whilst the *Cecca* is wholly exhausted and dry.

2. The assurance that no Christian Prince will either now quarrel or plot
against

against them : And therefore they deem it prudence to be yet in a way of regaining the Kingdom, especially while by so doing, they protect their dear *Terra Firma* from the danger it ever lies subject to, by the still pretending Successors of the Confederates in the League of *Cambray*.

3. The incertainty how long after this also they shall be yet quiet ; for 'twould be ridiculous by so disadvantageous a loss to purchase Rest, when 'tis
im-

impossible to be assured
but the following Month
a new pretext of War will
be found, unless they yield
up *Zante*, *Cephalonia*, and
Corfu, and so *in infinitum*.

These are some of the
chief Arguments which
make them refuse all Trea-
ties of this sort; and the
rather, since by the cool-
ness of the *Turk* they
doubtless may sustain this
defensive War with their
own yearly Income. But
they pretend they are in
Debt, and that 'tis not half
enough.

Republiques are always ill Managers of their Money, when great and extraordinary Disbursements are made : for the Receipts and Payments passing through so many hands of their own, every body gets : Nor are they yet in fear of punishment, if their Thefts exceed not all shame, seeing their Relations are their Judges ; and besides , each man knows for the most part himself guilty of what is imputed to his fellow.

The *Venetians* had yearly

(67)

ly heretofore to the value
of 800000 *l. English*,
and perchance have half
as much more now by their
unusual Impositions; and
to speak truly, their in-
dispensable Charges are
great: for (besides the
Robberies of Ministers,
and the numerous Civil
Magistrates, that draw
much) they must not be
look'd upon as if *Candie*,
Dalmatia, and the Fleet
were the only things of
Expence: *Istria* and *Frin-*
li (which are parts of *Ita-*
ly) lie sometimes liable

also to the Incursions of the *Turk* : Nor were it prudence in them wholly to disfurnish their Estates in *Lombardy* , which is bounded with so many gaping Princes.

For their better continuing the War, there's hopes still left, that their Subjects will patiently bear the Taxes imposed without Insurrections. 'Tis the present Custom of the Senate to send for Money with a Complement (calling it a Donative) to the Towns and Territories belonging,
(as

(as *Padua, Vicenza, Verona,*
 &c.) and then the Chief of
 these Places raise it as they
 themselves think fit. Now
 these well know, if the
 War upon necessity should
 end, by reason of their de-
 nial to contribute, That
 the Senate being in Peace,
 will no longer entreat
 them to give this, but then
 force them to pay more,
 both to punish their crime,
 and also to re-fill their
 drained Coffers against a
 new occasion : For 'twou'd
 be a folly in them to think
 ever to quiet the *Turk* by
 Concessions. F 3 To

To make the Port desist from troubling *Christendom*, is not by yielding, but by sending them home with Loss. Were therefore the Enemy unken-
 nell'd here, he must needs return with great confu-
 sion and disgrace : For this footing which he has now in the Kingdom, is the on-
 ly thing he can shew for the unspeakable damage that from time to time he has suffer'd ; yet should he at last master the Place, he would not think he has paid too dear, seeing by
 the

the purchase he quite drives the Christians out of the *Levant* ; and let them then be never so strong at Sea, without a new Conquest they can only molest and not hurt him ; for the weather and want will force them back , leaving him his desired Rule and Signory. Besides, with *Candie* must also fall *Zante*, *Cephalonia*, and perchance *Corfu* too ; both the first Places being inconsiderable for strength, but of wonderful utility to *Christendom* , as a Recess for

their Fleet, and abounding in all kind of Plenty. If then these Islands be taken, *Italy* must needs be in an ill condition, the *Turks* Navy Harboursing safely so neer, with which he can Land in a trice what men he please, whensoever he shall think fit to Invade.

When I arrived here, I much admired why the Enemy from the neighbouring Continent did not on a sudden Transport 9 or 10000 Men, and thereby possess himself of these places that are weak,
being

being a great loss to his Foes, and so pertinent for his Designs and Business. But I have since found (besides the *Venetians* possibility of preventing) there are other causes that wholly divert him from the Enterprize.

As, first, Should he make the Surprise now, yet he could not accomplish his purpose of setting upon the West: For seeing the Infidels declare, They are not to encrease their Empire by Victories at Sea, they will at no time willingly

lingly engage with the Christian Fleet ; and therefore confess by the overthrows they have had, That theirs is at present to Transport Men and Necessaries, and not to Fight. Now whilst *Candie* stands, and the other Harbours that depend on its resistance , if the *Turks* shall send their Navy to fall on *Italy*, they are sure to be met by ours, which they acknowledge will ruine them as often as they are assaulted. And thus till they have wholly subdued the
King-

Kingdom, they can have no safe passage for their Fleet to these Isles, let them take what Season of the Year they please.

Again, It thwarts the *Turkish* Maxim, to hazard much (without an indispensable necessity) in the getting of a place, whilst behind there remains something yet to be subdu'd; And their ground for it is, That undoubtedly believing one day to be Masters of the whole World, the method to be used is a progression by degrees,

grees, and Patience ; taking first the thing next them, and then what borders upon what they got last : And by this means they are not only free from an Enemy at their backs, and danger in Retreats, but have thus lull'd asleep Christianity hitherto , as thinking it self yet far enough from danger, having lost but one Town more then it had before. But should the Grand Signior on a sudden step too forward (as when by taking of *Otranto* he got footing

footing in *Italy*) he is sure to be presently beaten out, and in danger also to awake his Enemies so far, that all Christian Princes might again joyn in a League, which is the only thing he fears. To avoid therefore this, when *Christendom* is at Peace does he commonly begin a War with *Persia* ; and if afterwards differences break out, he leaves then that usually fruitless Enterprize, to gain upon them, who, were they united, would Conquer more in
 Five

Five years then ever he yet
got in Fifty.

I cannot think this
(*Royal Sir*) altogether a
Christian Bravado, but that
which may be proba-
bly imagined, if I look
upon what the glorious
Venetians themselves with
a small Number have done,
or consider how destitute
of Men and Strong Pla-
ces all his Provinces are ;
or lastly reflect upon the
wideness of his Dominions
on this Sea ; so that 'twere
impossible to defend them
all were they ordinarily
popu-

populous ; but they are
 not so, as I said ; and be-
 sides, most of the people
 there are also Christians.
 I cannot estimate his
 Strength by what it is in
Hungary, and thereabouts ;
 for those Frontiers being
 but comparatively little,
 he can defend them with
 his prime Men ; and there-
 fore if ever his ruine be
 by force, he must be plaid
 with on that side only, and
 attack'd on this. Here his
 Enemies may pick and
 chuse ; and if by chance
 one Country be found
 well

well mann'd , the Wind without charge in 24 hours will carry them to another, which a hundred to one will yield without resistance. Doubtless he is but weak , as may be seen by his late utmost endeavours against the Emperour : And yet his seeming Greatness strikes such terrors in every body neer him, that all now allow there is no *medium* left, but either Christianity must destroy this Antichrist, or he it; that is, in their Earthly Rule and Dominion.

The

The present State then of the *Venetian* Affairs is ; The City of *Candie* is in a good condition, the Island lost ; in *Dalmatia* and the Sea they have had the better, and yet the *Turk* expects his ends : And this is a Misfortune the Republique has, That their nearest Neighbours think they want no help : And thus may they be tired out, if not beaten at last, to the infinite loss of *Christendom*.

Gracious Sir,

To conclude, No War
(as hitherto) was ever

G

more

more extravagant then
 this ; for in it the Repub-
 lique has lost a Kingdom,
 and yet are still Victori-
 ous ; And though the
Turks be Conquerors, the
 World may nevertheless
 see, That they are no lon-
 ger Invincible.

Venice,

Novemb. 14.

1665.

A

*A Postscript to the
Reader.*

ON the 15th of *April*,
1664. the present
Generalissimo *Andrea Cor-*
naro Embarqu'd himself at
Malamocco, who civilly re-
ceived my Resolution of
accompanying him into
the *Levant*. It was then
the expectation of all that
much would be done that
year, since the *Turk* had
drain'd himself to the ut-
most in his great Prepara-
G 2 tions

tions against the Empe-
 rour : But yet the *Venetians*
 did nothing, wanting
 what they said they expe-
 cted ; and so on the 20th of
October following I return-
 ed to *Venice* with *Nicolo*
Cornaro the General of
Candie, to whom I was par-
 ticularly obliged for many
 favours in his Government,
 on the Seas, and in the *La-*
zaretto also. You must
 know none comes ever
 from the East into *Italy*
 without keeping a *Qua-*
rantena, which is forty
 days Separation, to try
 whether

whether he be infected with the Plague or not ; and the reason is, because they have a received Opinion, That the Grand Signiors Dominion is never free from that Pestilential Contagion. In the *Lazaretto* then, or place of Sequestration, I had time to digest these Observations ; and this I can assure you (*Reader*) that the matter of fact is undoubtedly true , since I made use of nothing which was not affirmed by the chiefest Commanders , and those

of different Nations and Interests.

Here we had News of the dishonourable Peace made with the *Vizier* by the Court-party at *Vienna*, which sav'd his Head, but brought them little Honour and Reputation; for the Christians were not only the death of old *Ali Bassa* (their best Commander) with ten thousand Janizaries; but put the whole Army into such a consternation, that had *Monteculi* pursued his advantage, it had been the greatest Victory

Victory perchance that ever was.

Never were the *Venetians* more troubled then at this Accommodation ; for now their Enemy had no body to divert his Fury, and was ready also on the Confines, with all manner of Necessaries, to fall the next Spring upon *Dalmatia*. *Cataro* was the place they feared would be first assaulted ; nor is it so strong but that they might well apprehend a danger.

Thus stood their Affairs when I took leave of the

General for *Rome* ; nor did the Senate then think of any thing but defence, having quitted all thoughts of regaining the Kingdom of *Candie*. Yet this real occasion of fear at last blew over ; for the *Turkish* Army (as it were) quite mouldred away through the loosness of the Grand Signior, having wholly abandoned himself to pleasure : Nor did the *Vizier's* coolness contribute little, who was newly escaped from an eminent danger in *Hungary* , and therefore
 now

now cautious how to begin a new project, seeing his utter ruine must needs accompany the unsuccessfulness of the Action.

This prime Minister is Son and immediate Successor to the late *Vizier* ; a thing not to be parallell'd, as I take it, in all their Story. He is esteem'd a man of Wit, and a great pretender to Astrology, but no Souldier ; which though it may well agree with the Constitution of a Christian Government , yet never can suit theirs : for not to
go

go forward in Conquest, with them is assuredly to effeminate their Men, and presently to relapse into a far worse condition. His being otherwise bred makes him not beloved by the Militia ; and this is encreased by the hatred they bore his Father : for after the Men at Arms had murthered *Ibraim* the late Emperour, upon the Proclaiming of him that now Reigns an Act of Indempnity passed, to pardon the numerous Guilty. Nevertheless, the old *Bassa* found means

means by degrees (upon other pretences) to bring all to execution ; which thing, though by Providence it has half ruined the Empire (in scarce leaving one good Officer behind) yet the punishing of Regicides has entailed such a Blessing on him, that he went not only with gray hairs to the grave, but left his Son also Heir to his wonderful Greatness and Power.

The *Venetians* having weather'd this Storm, and thereby discover'd the incurable

curable Lethargy of the *Port*, resolved to be offensive again, and now to provide for the driving them out of the Island. The Marquess *Villa* they appointed General of the Arms, who is a *Ferrarese* by birth, and was formerly in the Service of *Savoy*: He was not in the Army during my stay, *Vert-Miller* a *Switz* having then this Office; but now the Affair is recommended to him, and in it he has had Success; for the *Turks* are both hindred from expected

ed Supplies, and also at present closely Besieg'd in *Canea*; which if the Republicque can take (as it is verily hoped at *Venice*) nobody then doubts of a through Conquest.

Nor will any thing ever be greater in Story then this, That a handful of men (perfidiously surpris'd by the dreadfullest Enemy on earth) should yet continue a War more then 20 years, and at last send him home naked, after so unexpressible a loss both of Blood and Treasure.

F I N I S.

IMPRIMATUR,

May 12.
1666.

Roger L' Eſtrange.